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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/916,245
Filing Date: July 30, 2001
Appellant(s): HONG, HAN-YOUNG

Robert E. Bushnell, Reg. No. : 27,774
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 10/02/06 appealing from the Office action mailed
04/04/06.

Art Unit: 2621

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

US 9,912,351	Kim	06-2005
US 4,961,211	Tsugane et al.	10-1990
US 5,870,139	Cooper et al.	02-1999

The applicant's Admitted Prior Art.

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1 and 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kim (US 6,912,351 B1).

Re claim 1, Kim discloses a closed circuit television (CCTV) system comprising: a number of cameras (CAMERA 1, CAMERA 1, CAMERA 3, ..., CAMERA n of fig. 2) for generating picture signals; a multiplexer (130 of fig. 2) piloting identification information (col. 4, lines 34-45; see also fig. 6; Note the data structure comprises the physical address of the bitstream (1), the camera ID code (001) (2), the address of the corresponding I-picture frame (3), and picture data stored in the picture data area (4)) to each of the picture signals received from the cameras, said identification information (S12 of fig. 3; the camera ID code of fig. 6) being represented by a predetermined number of bits (CAMERA ID CODE of fig. 6) so that a number of available identifications (001; 3 bits for each camera so that the number of camera ID code is more than number of cameras, 3bits for each camera 3 so n cameras has n (3bits)) is twice or more than the number of the cameras, said identification information comprising a plurality of proper identification bits (CAMERA ID CODE of fig. 6; Note "001" bits) and a corresponding

Art Unit: 2621

plurality of auxiliary bits (CORRESPONDING I-PICTURE DDRESS of fig. 6; Note "00000000", 8 bits), characterized in that the proper identification bits identify which camera generated a corresponding picture signal (I and P pictures of fig. 6); and a picture signal storage medium (1 of fig. 2) for storing the picture signals and allotted identification information output from the multiplexer.

Re claim 3, Kim further discloses wherein the picture signal storage medium comprises a single video tape in a single video tape recorder (col. 1).

Re claim 4, Kim further discloses wherein the picture signal storage medium comprises a single digital storage medium (1 of fig. 2)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2 and 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US 6,912,351 B1).

Re claims 2 and 5-6, Kim further teaches the CCTV system a selection unit (USER INPUT, 150 of fig. 2; see example 60 of fig. 1) for enabling a user to select picture signals corresponding to a particular one of said cameras (CAMERA 1... CAMERAn of fig. 2) for display on said monitor by inputting the identification information corresponding to said particular one of said cameras (col. 6, lines 17-22); a controller (150 of fig. 2) for storing said

Art Unit: 2621

picture signals and said identification information in said picture signal storage medium, said controller being responsive to a selection (80, 130, 140 of fig. 2) signal generated by said selection unit for selecting the picture signals corresponding to said particular one of said cameras and stored in said picture signal storage medium and outputting the selected picture signals for display on a monitor (col. 6, lines 17-22, see also col. 1).

Kim's disclosure of displaying picture signals reproduced by said picture signal storage medium (col. 6, lines 17-22) and a serial digital signal (fig. 6, Note serial of bits is outputted from the multiplexer (130 of fig. 2)), that disclosure would have fairly suggested, to one of ordinary skill in the art, to display the picture signal on the monitor and the multiplexer outputs serial digital signal.

5. Claims 1-8 and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsugane et al (US 4,961,211) in view of Cooper et al. (US 5,870,139).

Re claims 1, 3, and 6, Tsugane teaches a closed circuit television (CCTV) system (fig. 1) comprising a number of cameras (5-8 of fig. 1) for generating picture signals; a multiplexer (104 of fig. 1) allotting identification information to each of the picture signals received from the cameras (Note the multiplexer (104) multiplexes a DI as a picture signal, the IDM monitor as a plurality of proper identifications are the same as the ID camera IDC, and DV as auxiliary information into a multiplexed signal; see col. 7, lines 1-47); said identification information being represented by a predetermined number of bits (IDM bits (2 bits) and DV bits (J=14 bits) are obviously formed into a predetermined numbers of bits to recognize one of the speakers (11-14 of fig. 1) is speaking); so that a number of available identifications (IDM (2 bits) and the DV

Art Unit: 2621

(J =14 bits) are combined to have 16 bits more than the number of the cameras (4 cameras, 5-8 of fig. 1); see also col. 5, line 41-col. 6, line 3) is twice or more than the number of the cameras (5-8 of fig. 1), said identification information comprising a plurality of proper identification bits (the camera ID signal IDC and the monitor ID signal IDM coincide with each other and represented by two bits of B0 and B1 in the table; col. 7, lines 1-28), and a corresponding plurality of auxiliary bits (DV (J=14 bits) is voice signal and multiplexed by the multiplexer (104 of fig. 1), characterized in that the proper identification bits identify (IDC (B1B0) identifies the number of cameras, IDC(B1B0) of fig. 1) which camera generated a corresponding picture signal (101 of fig. 1). Tsugane teaches the multiplexed signal that is transmitted to a receiver (220 of fig. 1) for displaying on the selected TV monitor (32-35 of fig. 1) and the corresponding voice to the speaker (31 of fig. 1) and a single digital storage medium (71 of fig. 6; Note a frame memory (71) stores the picture signal DI).

It is noted that Tsugane does not particularly teach a picture signal storage medium comprises a single video tape in a single video tape recorder for storing the picture signals and allotted identification information output from the multiplexer; and a controller for storing said picture signals and said identification information in said picture signal storage medium, and stored in said picture signal storage medium and outputting the selected picture signals for display on said monitor as claimed.

However, Cooper teaches a picture signal storage medium comprises a single video tape in a single video tape recorder (600 of fig. 1) for storing the picture signals (multiplexed video and audio signals, fig. 1) and allotted identification information output from the multiplexer (fig. 7; Note a video recorder information area (750 of fig. 7) is reserved for the display of

Art Unit: 2621

information recorded by the video recorder (600 of fig. 1) such as, a timer, date, counter, etc. The camera indicator symbology (760 of fig. 7), placed on the video picture by the video camera code and symbology encoder (270 of fig. 2), displays the number of the video camera (301-304 of fig. 1), which generated the frame or field being viewed. The status indicator symbology (710a-f of fig. 7), status indicator divider (720 of fig. 7), bar graph (730 of fig. 7), dividers for bar graph (740 of fig. 7), and camera indicator symbology (760 of fig. 7) are displayed on a black border created by the video controller (200 of fig. 2) of the video multiplexing system (100 of fig. 1)); a controller (200 of fig. 2) for storing said picture signals and said identification information in said picture signal storage medium, and stored in said picture signal storage medium and outputting the selected picture signals for display on said monitor.

Therefore, taking the combined teachings of Tsugane and Cooper et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Cooper into the CCTV of Tsugane for recording the identified code of the camera so that a user would be easily to recognize image from the identified camera.

Doing so would allow the user to view the image and know which of the cameras are active.

Re claim 2, Tsugane further teaches wherein said multiplexer is a parallel to serial multiplexer (col. 7, lines 48-56).

Re claim 5, Tsugane further teaches a monitor (32-35 of fig. 1) for displaying picture signals reproduced, a selection unit (SW5, manual selection) for enabling a user to select picture signals corresponding to a particular one of said cameras for display on said monitor by inputting

Art Unit: 2621

the identification information corresponding to said particular one of said cameras (SW1-SW5 of fig. 2; and 9 of fig. 1).

Re claim 6, Tsugane further teaches a controller (9 of fig. 1) being responsive to a selection signal generated by said selection unit for selecting the picture signals corresponding to said particular one of said cameras.

Re claim 7, Tsugane further teaches wherein the logical values of said auxiliary bits (DV (J= 14 bits) are opposite to the logical values of said proper identification bits (IDM = 2 bits).

Re claim 8, Tsugane further teaches wherein the number of cameras is four (5-8 of fig. 1) and the identification information comprises two said proper identification bits (IDM = 2 bits) and two said auxiliary bits (DV (J=14 bits) includes two said auxiliary bits).

Re claim 12, Tsugane further teaches wherein the logical values of said auxiliary bits are identical to the logical values of said proper identification bits (IDM = 2 bits, DV (J=14 bits) are obvious identical to the logic values (bits)).

Re claim 13, Tsugane further teaches wherein the number of cameras is four (5-8 of fig. 1) and the identification information comprises two said proper identification bits (IDM, B1B0) and two said auxiliary bits (J=14 bits would obviously includes two said auxiliary bits).

6. Claims 10 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsugane et al (US 4,961,211) in view of Cooper et al. (US 5,870,139) in view of the applicant's admitted prior art.

Re claims 10 and 15, the combination of Tsugane and Cooper teaches the auxiliary bits is 14 includes the threes said auxiliary bits but they do not particularly teaches wherein the number

Art Unit: 2621

of cameras is eight and the identification information comprises three said proper identification bits as claimed.

However, the applicant's admitted prior art (fig. 3) shows the number of cameras is eight and the identification information comprises three said proper identification bits.

Therefore, Taking the teachings of Tsugane, Cooper, and the applicant's admitted prior art as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the applicant's admitted prior art (fig. 3) into the combined CCTV of Tsugane and Cooper for the same purpose of recording the multiple images from the cameras onto a single recording with an identifying code that indicates the camera. Doing so would allow the user to easily recognize which cameras are active.

(10) Response to Argument

The appellant argued that Kim does not disclose a number of available identifications is twice or more than the number of the cameras; and said identification information comprising a plurality of proper identification bits and a corresponding plurality of auxiliary bits, pages 6-9 of the appeal brief.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with that applicant. It is submitted that Kim discloses a number of available identifications (Physical Address, Camera ID Code, and Corresponding I-Picture Address are considered a number of available identifications, 10000000, 1000, 00000000) is twice or more than the number of the cameras (camera 1 of fig.2), said identification information comprising a plurality of proper identification bits (CAMERA ID CODE of fig. 6; Note 0001 bits) and a corresponding plurality of auxiliary bits (PHYSICAL ADDRESS of fig. 6; Note 10000000 bits), characterized in that the proper identification bits

identify which camera generated a corresponding picture signal (I and P pictures of fig. 6, 00000000). Therefore, Kim clearly anticipates the claimed features.

The appellant further argued that Kim teach away from using a single video tape in a single video tape recorder, pages 9-11 of the appeal brief.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. It is submitted that Kim teaches the picture signal storage medium comprises a single video tape in a single video tape recorder (col. 1); wherein the conventional Time Lapse Video Cassette Recorder is considered a single video tape. In view of the discussion above, Kim clearly anticipates the claimed features.

The appellant further argued that Tsugane does not teach the monitor ID signal is not the same as the camera ID signal IDC; the rejection is deemed to be in error for failing to establish a prima facie basis obviousness; and Tsugane and Cooper do not teach all limitations as claimed, pages 11-17 of the appeal brief.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with that applicant. It is submitted that the monitor ID signal is the same as the camera ID signal IDC (col. 7, lines 26-29, B1 and B0 of Table 7, col. 7). Specifically, Tsugane teaches a closed circuit television (CCTV) system (fig. 1) comprising a number of cameras (5-8 of fig. 1) for generating picture signals; a multiplexer (104 of fig. 1) allotting identification information to each of the picture signals received from the cameras (Note the multiplexer (104) multiplexes a DI as a picture signal, the IDM monitor as a plurality of proper identifications are the same as the ID camera IDC, and DV as auxiliary information into a multiplexed signal; see col. 7, lines 1-47); said identification information being represented by a predetermined number of bits (IDM bits (2 bits) and DV bits (J=14 bits) are obviously formed into a predetermined numbers of bits to recognize one of the speakers (11-14 of fig. 1) is

Art Unit: 2621

speaking); so that a number of available identifications (IDM (2 bits) and the DV (J=14 bits) are combined to have 16 bits more than the number of the cameras (4 cameras, 5-8 of fig. 1); see also col. 5, line 41-col. 6, line 3) is twice or more than the number of the cameras (5-8 of fig. 1), said identification information comprising a plurality of proper identification bits (the camera ID signal IDC and the monitor ID signal IDM coincide with each other and represented by two bits of B0 and B1 in the table; col. 7, lines 1-28), and a corresponding plurality of auxiliary bits (DV (J=14 bits) is voice signal and multiplexed by the multiplexer (104 of fig. 1), characterized in that the proper identification bits identify (IDC (B1B0) identifies the number of cameras, IDC(B1B0) of fig. 1) which camera generated a corresponding picture signal (101 of fig. 1).

Moreover, Tsugane teaches the multiplexed signal that is transmitted to a receiver (220 of fig. 1) for displaying on the selected TV monitor (32-35 of fig. 1) and the corresponding voice to the speaker (31 of fig. 1) and a single digital storage medium (71 of fig. 6; Note a frame memory (71) stores the picture signal DI); and a monitor (32-35 of fig. 1) for displaying picture signals reproduced, a selection unit (SW5, manual selection) for enabling a user to select picture signals corresponding to a particular one of said cameras for display on said monitor by inputting the identification information corresponding to said particular one of said cameras (SW1-SW5 of fig. 2; and 9 of fig. 1).

It is noted that Cooper suggests a picture signal storage medium comprises a single video tape in a single video tape recorder (600 of fig. 1) for storing the picture signals (multiplexed video and audio signals, fig. 1) and allotted identification information output from the multiplexer (fig. 7; Note a video recorder information area (750 of fig. 7) is reserved for the display of information recorded by the video recorder (600 of fig. 1) such as, a timer, date,

Art Unit: 2621

counter, etc. The camera indicator symbology (760 of fig. 7), placed on the video picture by the video camera code and symbology encoder (270 of fig. 2), displays the number of the video camera (301-304 of fig. 1), which generated the frame or field being viewed. The status indicator symbology (710a-f of fig. 7), status indicator divider (720 of fig. 7), bar graph (730 of fig. 7), dividers for bar graph (740 of fig. 7), and camera indicator symbology (760 of fig. 7) are displayed on a black border created by the video controller (200 of fig. 2) of the video multiplexing system (100 of fig. 1)); a controller (200 of fig. 2) for storing said picture signals and said identification information in said picture signal storage medium, and stored in said picture signal storage medium and outputting the selected picture signals for display on said monitor and a video recorder is obvious a single video tape in a single video tape recorder (600 of fig. 1).

Since Tsugane teaches the claimed features above and modifications (col. 9, lines 25-30), and Cooper suggests rearrangement and modifications would be applied (col. 9, lines 17-24). Therefore, one skilled in the art would combine the suggested modifications of Tsugane and Cooper to make obvious the claimed invention.

The appellant argued that the rejection of claim 5 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn, pages 17-19 of the appeal brief.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. It is submitted that Tsugane teaches a monitor (32-35 of fig. 1) for displaying picture signals reproduced, a selection unit (SW5, manual selection, of fig. 5) for enabling a user (operator) to select picture signals corresponding to a particular one of said cameras (1-4 of fig. 1) for displaying on said monitor (32 of fig. 1, Note one of the signal from the cameras is selected to be displayed on the monitor)

Art Unit: 2621

by inputting the identification information corresponding to said particular one of said cameras (SW1-SW5 of fig. 2; and 9 of fig. 1, the switches (SW-1-SW-5 of fig. 2) are selected for the particular camera signal to be displayed. In view of the discussion above, the claimed features are unpatentable over Tsugane.

The appellant further argued that the rejections of claims 7 and 12 are deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn, pages 19-21 of the appeal brief.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. It is submitted that Tsugane teaches wherein the logical values of said auxiliary bits (DV (J= 14 bits) are opposite to the logical values of said proper identification bits (IDM = 2 bits), since the disclosure of Tsugane teaches the auxiliary bits and proper identification bits so they are would obviously arranged in opposite or identical of each other, therefore one skilled in the art would arrange the auxiliary bits are opposite to the proper ID bits and the auxiliary bits is constructed identically to the proper ID bits. In view of the discussion above, the claimed features are unpatentable over Tsugane.

The appellant traverses the rejection of claims 10 and 15 based on the same reason as claims 7 and 12 of the appeal brief.

The examiner strongly disagrees with the applicant. It is submitted that the combination of Tsugane and Cooper teaches the auxiliary bits is 14 includes the three said auxiliary bits, and the applicant's admitted prior art (fig. 3) shows the number of cameras is eight and the identification information comprises three said proper identification bits. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the applicant's admitted prior art (fig. 3) into the combined CCTV of Tsugane and Cooper for the same purpose of recording

Art Unit: 2621

the multiple images from the cameras onto a single recording with an identifying code that indicates the camera so that the user to easily recognize which cameras are active. In view of the discussion above, the claimed features are unpatentable over the combination of Tsugane, Cooper, and the admitted prior art.

(11) Evidence Appendix

None

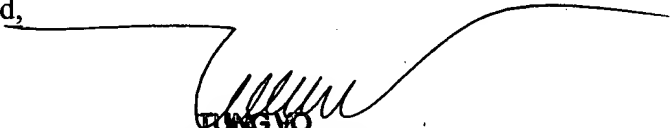
(12) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.


Respectfully submitted,

Tung Vo

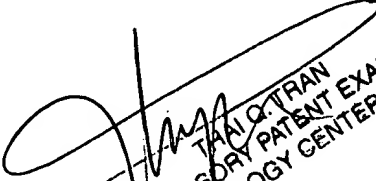

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